Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Report of infectious diseases in Japan for the year 1897—Continued.

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera	894	488
Dysentery	91,077	23,189
Typhoid fever	26,926	5,838
Smallpox	41,946	12,276
Typhus fever	58	23
Scarlet fever	37	3
Diphtheritis	15,486	5,579
Plague	*a* 1	*a* 1

a In quarantine.

I am, sir,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.
The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Brisbane.*—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, 105,734. Total number of deaths, 110, including diphtheria, 2; typhoid fever, 2; phthisis pulmonalis, 5, and whooping cough, 3.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended April 23 correspond to an annual rate of 18.1 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,218,378. The highest rate was recorded in Sunderland, viz, 24.6, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 8.4.

London.—One thousand five hundred and forty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 131; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 31; whooping cough, 53; enteric fever, 5, and diarrhea and dysentery, 10. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.9 a thousand. In greater London 1,976 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.1 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 22 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, 16 from diphtheria, and 10 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended April 23 in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 18.1 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Ballymena, viz, 5.6, and the highest in Galway, viz, 56.7 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 156 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 5; whooping cough, 2, and 1 from diphtheria.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended April 23 correspond to an annual rate of 22.0 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,568,536. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 13.6, and the highest in Perth, viz, 28.9

a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 663, including measles, 26; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 6, and whooping cough, 25.

RUSSIA—*Riga.*—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, 282,000. Total deaths, 397, including diphtheria, 9; enteric fever, 7; scarlet fever, 5; phthisis pulmonalis, 47; smallpox, 5, and whooping cough, 4.